

**Rules for Cornell Notes:**

1. Read ALL the questions first.
2. Read the article or chapter completely without stopping.
3. Read the first question and highlight or underline in (1) color all the important information which will help answer the first question only. Your answer should be (5) to (7) sentences long.
4. Read the second question and highlight or underline in (1) color all the important information which will help answer the second question only. Your answer should be (5) to (7) sentences long.
5. Repeat step #3 and #4 for all remaining questions
6. Complete a (6) to (8) sentence summary of the article or chapter. Only include the important facts.

**Questions:**

1. What is the Social impact of N. Koreans and S. Koreans reuniting for the first time in (60) years? Why would this be so important for the Korean peninsula?
2. What is the Political impact of the N. Korean government and S. Korean government allowing reunions between the two countries? Why would this be so important for the Korean peninsula?
3. In your opinion, will this have a positive impact or a negative impact on North. and South. Korea? Why? Be specific.

**North and South Korea Set Dates for Family Reunions After 3-Year Hiatus**

**By CHOE SANG-HUN – NY Times August 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2013**

SEOUL, South Korea — In a sign of improving their relationship, North and South Korea governments agreed on Friday to allow family members on both sides of the border to meet for the first time since the Korean War, which ended sixty years ago.

After a day of discussions, members of the North Korean government and South Korea government agreed to allow family reunions allowing 100 people from each side to meet their relatives from Sept. 25 to Sept. 30. Another reunion is expected in November, they said.

Separately, they also agreed to hold online family reunions on Oct. 22 and 23, allowing 40 families from each side to meet their relatives through video conferences.

It was particularly welcome news for 73,000 South Koreans — half of them more than 80 years old — who are waiting for a chance to meet with relatives in the North. Out of them, only 100 will be selected randomly for the reunions in September. North Korea is believed to give priority to those citizens who are loyal to its government.

But the South Korean government remains **wary** (not trusting) of the North's **motives** (intentions). In the past, North Korea has often received food and money from South Korea in return for agreeing to family reunions. The agreement on Friday made no mention of possible food or money for the North.

Millions of Koreans were divided by the Korean War of 1950-53, which ended in a **stalemate** (no one won or lost) and a **cease-fire** (war just stops). About 25,000 North Koreans have escaped to the South, many of them leaving their families behind, since **famine** (no food) occurred in the North in the mid-1990s. With no exchanges of letters, e-mails or telephone calls allowed across the border, family reunions remain a highly emotional issue.

About 129,000 people from South Korea alone originally applied for the family reunion program. But only 22,000 people in total, from both Koreas, were allowed to meet during 18 rounds of government-arranged reunions from 1985 to 2010. On average, 2,000 South Koreans on the waiting list die each year.